

EOP officials charge Dumke trying to wreck program

By Jeremy Cohen

SF State administrators see two factors working against the Educational Opportunity Program—a new state law and State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke.

EOP officials here, Reginald Major and Ester Pappas, say the new law will both reduce local control over the program and drop the number of students entering the program.

They assert the chancellor is being too stringent in his interpretation of the bill, because he has used it to withhold grants to EOP students.

The State Senate enacted the law (proposed by John Harmer, R-Glendale) in July. It becomes effective next Tuesday.

The Harmer Bill carries three important provisions:

*Non-residents of California cannot receive EOP grants, but can still enroll.

*EOP programs from each state college must be approved by the trustees.

*All students to enter EOP

Introduced by Senator Harmer

April 8, 1969

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

An act to add Chapter 3.4 (commencing with Section 31226) to Division 22 of the Education Code, relating to the State College Educational Opportunity Program.

must be nominated by their high school principal, the Veterans Administration or other as yet unspecified agencies.

Dumke's View

Reginald Major, SF State's EOP director, and Donald Garrity, vice president of academic affairs, say that Dumke is interpreting the law as requiring students already in EOP to meet these new requirements. Dumke is saying if the students don't fit in, they cannot stay in EOP.

Dumke has also read the bill to mean that EOP students who do not meet the new qualifications by next week will be unable to receive grants already promised them.

Some EOP students didn't receive their funds until Oct. 31. Grants are now available again and can be picked up until next Tuesday, Major said.

Major said such a squeeze could force needy students to drop the EOP program and also leave college completely.

SF State EOP officials met with Dumke on Oct. 31 to register concern over his interpretation of Harmer's bill.

Judgment Wrong

Garrity, like Major, feels Dumke's judgment is in error.

"Senator Harmer is horrified that anyone would try to make his bill retroactive to students admitted before Nov. 11," Garrity said.

The Educational Opportunity Program, in its second year of operation, places students in college who would not normally be accepted. Entrance requirements are waived.

Tutoring and special classes are provided for two years after the students enter the program as freshmen.

EOP students and staff and Garrity met this Monday to discuss the consequences of the Harmer bill.

More argument than agreement was produced.

Garrity Opposes

Garrity said he opposes the bill's provisions becoming retroactive.

A tall black girl arose at this

point to ask Garrity if he favors the bill.

The bill should not be retroactive, Garrity uneasily repeated. "Are you in favor of the bill?" the girl shouted.

Garrity, obviously frustrated, rephrased the question.

Shakes Head

"Do I support the bill?" he said, shaking his head.

"I do not support the present interpretation of the Harmer bill. I do support a bill which provides for EOP," Garrity said.

The audience jeered, "Right on!"

Garrity will soon accompany EOP directors from SF State to present their views to Dumke.



Ronald Boyd, Assistant Financial Aid Director

Work-study jobs taken till 1970

By Otto Bos

Students seeking a slice of the million dollar Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) pie better wait until next January.

"We are not taking any more applications," said Ronald Boyd, assistant director of financial aid. "We've simply exhausted the supply of federal funds."

The EOA program, commonly called work-study, is an outgrowth of the National EOA Act of 1964 and the Higher Education Act passed by Congress in 1965.

"The program was devised to help students work their way through school," Boyd said.

To get in the program, a student must first qualify on his economic background. And that is why the program is filled, claims Boyd.

Background Changing

"The economic background of SF State is changing," Boyd said.

"We are changing from a middle class to a lower class background in the type of student we are getting. As a result we have more applications."

The work study program works like this: The aid office and the student arrange a job, either on or off the campus (if EOA approved). The federal government pays 80 per cent of the student's salary. Either the college or the off-campus source produces the other 20 per cent.

(Continued on Back Page)



Don Garrity



Glenn Dumke

PHOENIX

Vol. 4, No. 7

San Francisco State College

Thursday, the Sixth Day of November, MCMLXIX

Twelve Pages

HELLO

IT'S THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1969

This week Phoenix includes...

Last year recalled

Memories of last year. Exactly one year ago the longest student strike in the U.S. started. Some feelings about that period of turmoil and strife are recalled in a story by Phoenix reporter Sam Moorman. The story is on pages six and seven.

A legal 'high'

For students who like to get "high," reporter Dan Giesin talks about a legal "high" ... rock climbing. For that cliff hanging story turn to page three.

Where to now?

On the editorial page this week Phoenix starts a series on where SF State College is heading as an education institution.

Also on the editorial page is a provocative column by Tony Rogers.

Good grief!

Good Grief! The Gators won again in football. That's two straight wins for the injury-ridden team. Sports has the details on page eleven.

Hayakawa unsure

Black Studies' fate still secret

By Dale Sproule

President S.I. Hayakawa said again this week that he is determined to end what he calls a "reign of terror" in SF State's Black Studies Department.

"I have reached some decisions about what needs to be done," he said yesterday at a City Hall press conference shared with Mayor Joseph Alioto.

However, Hayakawa refused to say what his plans were.

He attended yesterday's news conference to accept a \$25,000 gift from Ben Swig, owner of the Fairmont Hotel.

Hayakawa's statement to the press yesterday wasn't as strong as some he issued earlier in the week.

Hayakawa has said he considered the possibility of disbanding the department. That issue was raised Monday prior to an address at a Sacramento women's club.

Hayakawa Unsure

"I'm quite sure we will continue to have black studies, but I'm not sure we'll have a Black Studies Department. One option is distributing black studies cour-

ses into various departments," Hayakawa said.

Hayakawa's charge of a "reign of terror" in the department first came at a campus news conference last week.

That news conference followed the disclosure that Lucille Jones, former coordinator of the department, had been replaced by Randolph Simms and Jesse Taylor, both assistant professors of black studies.

Mrs. Jones reportedly resigned under student pressure.

Hayakawa declared that Black Studies "is in serious trouble" and that he was gravely concerned over events in the department.

Seize Control

"The situation briefly is that a small clique, organized around revolutionary ideology, is attempting to seize control of the department... they are doing this by intimidating and coercing the Black Studies faculty and students," he said.

Urban Whitaker, dean of undergraduate studies and acting

dean of ethnic studies, declared yesterday that:

"The autonomy allowed to black studies 'has been at least as great as that permitted' for all other departments."

"Some proposals for governance of the department by an eight-member committee (four students, four faculty) were not accepted."

"Serious disagreements have arisen within the Black Studies Department about the control of the department... and about its purposes."

"Threats, intimidation and several acts of violence have been

reported by faculty members and others.

"Although police reports have been filed, none of the several complainants is willing to make his name public for fear of retaliation."

"Attempts are being made to resolve the problems through discussions with students, faculty members and community leaders."

"Interference with classes continues, and it has not yet proven possible for the black studies faculty to meet together as a faculty without the meeting being controlled by students," Whitaker said.

Rally ban still sticks; gatherings taboo

Those "gathering, massing or demonstrating" without permission at SF State could be in legal trouble. They are violating a court injunction, an offense officially labeled contempt of court.

An injunction is a court order prohibiting certain activities.

Last Feb. 10, such an order was issued against some of the groups and individuals then supporting the student strike. That order is still in effect.

According to its wording, the injunction is effective against "all persons having... knowledge of this order." (It was read publicly during demonstrations last year.) It is in force "until this Court shall otherwise order."

Among prohibited activities are:

*demonstrating or rallying on or around the campus except at such times and places as the

college administration permits.

*obstructing the entrance to buildings or hindering a person's movement in building hallways.

*harrasing, obstructing, or using force against people trying to attend classes.

*entering classroom situations for the purpose of disruption.

*using a loudspeaker system or bullhorn.

*possessing or setting off fire bombs, stink bombs, or any device which produces physical discomfort or injury, or which disrupts classes and meetings.

The injunction also lists specific conditions picket-carriers must meet in order to be legal.

Judge Byron Arnold of San Francisco Superior Court issued the preliminary injunction at the request of a group of students and faculty. Because it is still effective, anyone may request that the injunction be enforced.

Memories recalled

The four months after Nov. 6, 1968, saw many scenes like the picture below. Phoenix recalls some of those troubled times in a story on pages six and seven.



PHOENIX

Editorial page

All for nothing

The students at San Francisco State have been shafted.

Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) of student body money, forcibly collected at the beginning of each semester in registration fees, has been spent in the last eight months for receivership expenses.

Ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000) collected in \$10 chunks sliced from the pocketbooks of each student has been set aside for a College Union that does not exist and shows little chance of ever existing. And Moshe Safdie is demanding an additional \$40,000 for his "services."

The Associated Students funds, made up of students' money and supposedly to be used for student services and projects, is being steadily depleted by accounting fees, attorney's fees and service fees charged by Bank of America. In return the students are getting nothing. Not a damn thing.

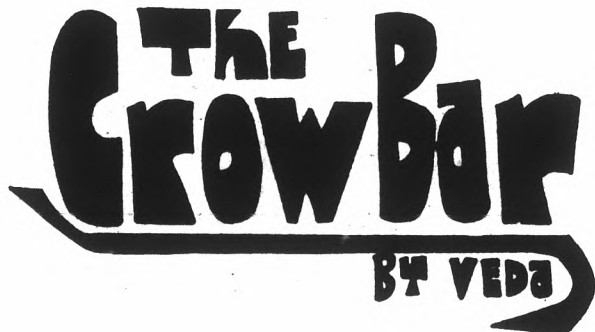
Joanne Condas, deputy attorney general who forced the receivership, has charged that student funds were being used for "political purposes." She ignores the fact that SHE is using OUR money for her own brand of politics.

Meanwhile lawyers, accountants, Moshe Safdie and Bank of America are putting the students' money in their own pockets.

If the current rate of service fees continues, by June the student body will be broke. Busted. Without a dime.

The Phoenix asks President Hayakawa and AS President Lehmann to bend every effort to getting the students' money out of receivership and back to the students.

The shaft has grown long enough.



Getting a runaround? Trapped by red-tape? Stumped on who to ask? Pose your problem here, and let The CrowBar do the prying for you. Leave queries and complaints with Veda or in the CrowBar mailbox, Phoenix office, HLL 207. Names will be withheld on request.

Q. By next summer I'll have enough units to get my B.A. Can I graduate in the summer session, or do I have to wait until next fall for my degree? (Anne Stefan, senior)

A. You can be awarded your degree in August, January or June, so says the registrar. If you qualify for the August graduation, you will not be able to attend the commencement ceremony until the following June, although you will receive your actual degree (paper-in-hand) shortly after the summer graduation date.

Check with the Registrar's Office early in the spring to find out when the deadline for August degree applications will be.

Q. Why has there been a conflict in the last two bulletins concerning the requirement of a minor for journalism majors? Is a minor required or not? (Johnnie Gee)

A. No department can require a minor for a simple A.B. (The old bulletin was in error.) Minors can only be required for prospective teaching credential candidates, and then only in certain majors. Departments can

only "recommend" a minor for a degree, as journalism does. In any case, talk it over with your advisor.

If you've already completed your minor, and you're not going on to get a credential, your work probably represents a moral victory and little else. There is no place on your diploma to indicate a minor. Only you and your transcript will know for sure.

Q. Shall I buy the new "Hair" poster at The Bookstore for my 13-year-old daughter? (Luv, Jerry Werthimer)

A. The poster in question is an orange-lit photo of the cast dancing circles in the nude. Whether it would be suitable eyeing material for such a tender age as 13 is beyond the scope of CrowBar (not having kept up on the suggestive potential of bared elbows). Try Ann Landers.

CrowComment: "Worlds of fine thinking lie buried in that vast abyss (newspapers) never to be disinterred or restored to human admiration."—Thomas de Quincy (1785-1859)

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Phoenix is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the regular school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State College. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the college administration.

Represented by National Educational Advertising Services, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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UP FRONT: Off the mothers

By Tony Rogers

The primary obstacle to achieving equality between the sexes is women's refusal to lower themselves to men's level.

Despite the crybaby pap published by the women's magazines and the recent emergence of the Women's Liberation Front, most women are satisfied with their natural position of superiority.

They don't want to support a man.

They don't want to open doors.

They don't want to be drafted.

They don't want to be aggressive and pushy.

They don't want to lose their strong position in the sex market.

And most of all, they don't want to stop breeding like love-starved rabbits.

Environmental Crisis

As a result, the world is faced with environmental catastrophe. If the population of the world continues to grow at its present rate, we can expect increased pollution, higher crime rates, starvation, health problems and mass civil disturbances.

And through it all we will hear the maddening screams of hungry babies bred by brainwashed bitches unable to see that motherhood is no longer a virtue—it is a vice.

There are few things as ugly as a pregnant woman.

We have been taught to revere the sight of bloated female bellies to the point that motherhood has become a sacred ritual. The panderers of this nonsense range from the Catholic Church to the Ladies Home Journal.

The motivations differ, but the message is the same. A young girl who isn't interested in getting married and having a couple of kids is some kind of deviate.

The frantic desperation a girl feels when she reaches the advanced age of 24 or 25 without having trapped a mate must be a very uncomfortable feeling. Since the time she could barely toddle she has been indoctrinated with a brainwashing technique used for centuries by mothers on their daughters.

She is given a doll to cuddle. Playing with her cute little doll determines more than anything else her perception of what it means to be a woman.

A woman, she is taught, is meant to be a mother. Men may go out and build empires, or create works of art, or tinker with the earth. But only a woman can have a baby. It is her trump card, and without it she feels barren and empty.

In Genesis there is a revealing story of the first human beings, Adam and Eve.

They were in a paradise, created specially for them by an authoritarian father figure named "God." He had admonished them to avoid the fruit of a particular tree. But Eve, being a typical woman, ate the fruit after being encouraged by a villainous phallic figure named "Serpent."

Eve seduced Adam into sharing the fruit, and nine months later the first child was born. It was the beginning of the end.

Ever since the human kind has multiplied upon the earth like some raging virus. It would certainly appear that there is nothing to stop it. Certainly woman will not stop it. The woman who tries comes under attack from all quarters.

Women who get pregnant receive the beaming approval of the proud grandparents, are given tax exemptions and get seats on buses.

Motherhood is sacred.

Female Revolution

Perhaps it is no accident that the word "mother" is being used increasingly as a swear word. As the problems of overcrowding and spoilage become more critical the sight of bulging fe-

male bellies will generate the same joy we feel for lung cancer and the bubonic plague.

Many women, realizing this, have overreacted by joining organizations like the Woman's Liberation Front. For most of them the issue is a highly emotional one. As a result they have been duped into joining silly crusades against beauty contests and bras.

More intelligent women, such as Margaret Mead, have given the problem careful thought and are proposing revolutionary life styles for women.

New Perception

But the most important step we can take is to inculcate in girls a new perception of themselves. We must teach them that they are people first and women second. Heretofore women have been cast as baby factories in a system which rewards biological productivity at the cost of our environment.

Let women step down from the pedestal of motherhood and help us build empires and create works of art and tinker with the earth. The world needs them.

It may be demanding for women to lower themselves to our level. But unless they do the human race is doomed.

Letters to the editor: grade hassle

Editor:

I should like to express some opinions on the current grading fiasco at SF State. While Dr. Hayakawa may have felt that the current crises should have been read about "with care" and that the story was gathered by "enterprising reporters demonstrating journalistic skills we are trying to teach them in class," it would seem to me that basic laws of common sense and good judgment were violated.

The subject of grades is a very delicate subject to be handled with extreme care. It is a critical issue facing all colleges and universities today and not limited to this college alone.

If unethical practices are occurring in some departments, then obviously moves should be made to remedy the situation, and students have every right to be informed of what is taking place. But let us be realistic for a moment. We are dealing

with images and reputation. The Phoenix and Dr. Hayakawa have done a grave injustice to thousands of students who work earnestly to achieve grades, by using a few examples of some malpractice by some students and professors and blasting it all over page one of the college paper, leaving it at the mercy of the parasitic media to gobble up and indulge in as they see fit, in turn feeding it rehearsed to the public, who, for the most part, after receiving watered-down versions, cannot possibly understand the magnitude of the situation.

The Phoenix once called for an attempt to rebuild the college. The problems of rebuilding have multiplied because a sleeping dog was not left alone.

Sincerely,
Viggo Petersen

Editor:

Any child under age 2 that does not get love automatically dies; Emaciates. This is a malady

called marasmus. Dr. Rene Spitz undertook a study of 329 children in Foundling homes and nursery homes. In the nursery home the mother was present. In the Foundling home only the overworked staff. After a period of two years, none of the children in nursery homes died. But over the same two years 37 per cent of the children in Foundling homes died. Whenever a baby dies at Youth Guidance Center or in foster homes (these are Mini-Foundling Homes) it is conveniently called crib-death, when in fact it is cold-blooded murder.

In some cases, the baby does not quite die. To what degree is it alive? A current book by Lisa Richette (Lippencott, 1969, Philadelphia) maintains that "if a child does not get love, it will kill."

To the doubting Thomases at SF State who question the validity or veracity of my pregnant girls ad, dig an old saying, "we are sure of who our mother is,

but we rarely can be sure of who our father is."

Did some chick enter a hospital in your mothers name? Do you or the State Church or hospital really care? Not hardly. Anything born, bought, built, or consummated in the State, with a title, is property in the state. Whoever owns the title has the privilege of "owning" baby, auto, home, or marriage. Albeit. It is proper and legal to enter hospitals in any name you wish, just as long as you don't intend to defraud. In its dumb-ox inertia, the state witnesses the birth with a birth certificate.

To circumvent even this, have the baby at home. He need not be registered. Therefore you need not vaccinate it, (which kills over five thousand children a year in the USA) educate it, (that is, to castrate, emasculate, and domesticate) or, at age 18, need not go to Vietnam to kill or be killed, in our very own one hundred year war.

Dr. T.R. Tony Calaman

The future of S F State: quality, equality

This is the first of a series on "The Future of San Francisco State College." Phoenix will be presenting views from both faculty and students on what SFSC should be doing, where it should be going.

Howard L. Waldron
Associate Professor
Design and Industry
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What would I like San Francisco State College to be like ten years from now? I would like it to be independent—that is, to be, here in San Francisco, a discrete entity making the decisions that concern it in its place and time. I would like it to be part of a national higher educational system that truly gave equal opportunity to all without regard to race, creed, color, sex, age, wealth. . . . Also, I would like the College to have become more responsive, to have reduced its delay time—the time needed to respond to a given need or stimulus. Finally, I would hope that the College has developed an internal system of government that satisfies the continuing needs and aspirations of all the four major campus entities—students, faculty, administrators, and non-academic staff.

But, if San Francisco State College (then renamed, I hope) is to be independent, egalitarian, and responsive, it must find a mode of operation, a way of life, that will permit it to be so. Primarily, I think the college, like all other colleges, must find a way to be financially independent; in other words, to receive its funding from those it serves.

As a member of a faculty that I think is poorly paid, I would

also like to see the College paying better salaries, offering better working conditions, and thus attracting better faculty. One group, a teachers' union, has offered itself and unionism as the means of improving faculty pay, but I hardly see a union as a satisfactory solution to the College's need for independence, equality, and responsiveness. I have never observed that any union has increased the flexibility of operation and responsiveness of an employer.

But there is, I think, a single radical reformation that can help to make realities of all my goals and hopes. Let us consider for a moment the national situation in higher education. Much of today's higher education is colored by a de facto segregation of rich from poor, and a lack of freedom of choice that not only embitters the student but also favors the bad school while hurting the good one.

De facto segregation stems from the fact that a poor boy in San Francisco, for example, has effectively two higher-education choices: City College of San Francisco, which charges no fees or tuition; or San Francisco State College, which charges just a little more than \$100 per year. A rich boy, however, may choose from all the best schools in the world: Harvard, California Institute of Technology, the University of Madrid. . . and given permission to enter, he can get his education from the school of his choice. This lack of freedom of choice of the individual, this segregation of rich from poor, is a far more extreme form of de facto segregation than exists in elementary and secondary schools.

High quality of professors and facilities distinguishes the best of schools from the poorer ones. And in a system such as the California State Colleges, there are good schools and bad ones—the good ones undercharging for their services and the bad ones overcharging.

(Continued on Page 8)

Dropping out but not down

By Dan Giesin

"... a most noble rock, it seems full of light, clothed with living light."

—John Muir

Ted eased himself up the crack. Only five more feet to go and he would reach the ledge.

Seven hundred feet below, Yosemite Village was a tiny toy town.

His brown corduroy knickers and green shirt were the only bit of color against the massive greyness of the granite wall. Barely discernible was the bulge in his hip pocket. The wallet he carried was his only tie to civilization.

Ted is a rock climber. He climbs the chimneys and the cracks of Yosemite Valley, the most popular climbing area in the country.

Like a lot of his acquaintances he learned the "ropes" of climbing at the Basic Rock Climbing School.

At the school, based in Yosemite, a beginner is taught by experienced climbers. For \$10 a potential climber learns everything he needs to know about the sport in a one day session.

He learns the proper use of pitons—tapered steel-alloy "spikes" that protect the climber in case of a fall; of carabiners—aluminum rings that connect the climber's rope to the piton; and, most important, of the courtesies and rules that make climbing safe.

The only things a beginner needs are a good pair of lug-soled boots, which cost about \$25, or sneakers, and the desire to see things most tourists never will.

As Ted looks down over the 11 millimeter-thick nylon rope that is his lifeline, the valley spreads out.

To the east the white capped peaks of the High Sierra roll towards Nevada. To the west the narrow Merced Gorge catches the last rays of the setting sun. To the north El Capitan guards the entrance to the Valley.

A fool or a brave man, call him what you may. But at heart he is an escapist, freeing himself from the pressures and crowds of campus life.

The danger is minimal. Even on a difficult climb the techniques and equipment practically eliminate accidents.

From simple Class 1 (an easy hike) to the rugged and demanding Class 6 (specialized, direct-aid climbing), he forgets about books and profs, at least for a while, and concentrates on the esthetic values of the climb.

As Ted nears the summit, his wallet slips through a hole in his pocket. A shower of cards and papers float lazily down to the ledge below him.

Ted looks annoyed at first. Then he grins, knowing that now he is really freed from the last restraint that held him to the system.



Artifacts hunted in sticks

By Kay McBeth

By next January, eight members of SF State's Archaeology Survey Team will have done a lot of walking.

The team is presently searching for potential archaeology sites in the Sierra foothills and the San Joaquin Valley.

To renew a federal permit, Southern California Edison Company has contracted SF State and UCLA to find exactly where in California power lines, those ugly links to civilization, can and cannot be built.

Federal Antiquities legislation passed in 1906 prevents utility companies from tromping on artifacts.

Edison will give State's team \$5,000 for a report of its findings, said Winfield Henn, chief surveyor of archaeology from SF State's Treganaza Anthropology Museum.

Freddie Burk Helps
The Frederic Burk Foundation, a non-profit institution, will pay 25% of the finances.

SF State students will explore the area from Lake Edison to Shaver and from Shaver to Bakersfield.

UCLA will survey the area from Bakersfield to Glendale. The work varies from region to region, says Robert Schenk, graduate student in anthropology, member of the team and curator of the Treganaza Museum.

Generally the team will be sometimes walking, sometimes crawling, while looking for something positive to indicate a site.

Sometimes a mound-like rise in the ground means the historic habitation of pre-historic Indians, Schenk said.

Flints, Arrowheads
They look for flints and arrowheads, called projectiles, that are sometimes no larger than a fingernail.

Hopefully, Schenk said, the work will be done before the snows begin.

The Archaeology Survey Team has been at State for five years. The late Dr. Adan Treganaza, who helped establish the Treganaza Anthropology Museum, helped push for the survey team.

Composed of anthropology and archaeology students, the membership of the team is "rather informal" because the number of volunteers always varies, Henn said.

Presently there are projects in Marin County, San Mateo and one is starting in Santa Clara. In the past surveying has been done for Pacific Telephone and Telegraph.

Construction men getting along fine

John, a young construction worker, sat eating a sandwich on the lawn near the SF State library.

"No, I don't feel intimidated by the students. I think they have something to say," he said.

On the whole the men working on the Library Addition and the new science building feel the same way. The strike last year and the possibilities of more trouble with the police don't seem to frighten them.

"We've got hammers and equipment for protection. Besides, we've got the Union."

"If one guy gets hurt by anyone the Union will protect him," he added.

The workers seem to be immune against the often strange and violent activities this campus is known for.

They aren't harassed by the students, and, as in last winter's case, the police didn't bother them either.

"And what's really strange is that on a job this big something is usually taken. So far there have been no thefts," commented a young, heavy set worker.

However, one fellow was struck on his hard hat by a police night stick during the mass arrests last January. But when he explained who he was the cop told him to "get the hell out of here."



Construction workers enjoy the sounds of Cold Turkey during their lunch break.

The workers have no gripes against the school.

To them it's just another job. When this is finished they will continue to the next construction site, and SF State will probably be forgotten.

"Students kept looking in behind the fence in front of the Library Addition and asking where the cops were hidden," John's co-worker said.

"We don't mind working here,

just as long as we get paid," added John.

"Besides, it's kind of nice when the bands play (at the Speakers Platform). I wish they had them more often."

English program trips to discover Ego

By Sam Moorman

Authority getting you down? Feel like exercising your "free will"?

Cheer up. The SF State English Department has just the thing for you.

It is the brand new Individual Major, a program that is not a program. That is, you may pick your own courses on the way to a Bachelor of Arts degree in English.

No more Shakespeare, no more Yeats. No more Shelley, no more Keats. Unless you want such classes, of course.

Some old regulations remain. General education requirements must still be fulfilled. And an advisor should be consulted.

Some examples of Experimental College English courses, as described in the fall SF State class schedule, are:

—"English 77 (1, 23). Language as Encounter: Attempts at writing from inside the skin. . . .

—"English 77 (6). Seminar. . . .

The principal theme of course. . . will be individual's (sic) attempt to carve some personal meaning and ethics from a world of institutional and existential absurdity. . . .

—"English 77 (13, 16). Detective Fiction: Reading of classical, recent and contemporary detective fiction. . . .

For a certain type of uncreative individual, though, the im-

plication is it might not be so successful.

Also, a student who applies for an M.A. degree after completing the Individual Major requirements might have to take

a few more courses to satisfy specific pre-M.A. requirements.

Not only can you "trip" your way to a B.A., but choose your trip as well.

Ecology: 'we are talking about survival'

By Ted Rabinowitch

Everyone talks about ecology these days, but very few live it. Ecology is not an intellectual subject; it is a life style.

The science of ecology has taught man about the interdependence of life on this planet and the fragility of life-support systems.

People read articles about how DDT is killing off crabs and falcons along California's coast. These people then turn around and spray their own gardens with DDT insecticides.

Cliff Humphrey is the chairman of Ecology Action, a group

concerned about the gap between the rhetoric and the action in ecology. The group has its headquarters in San Francisco and Berkeley.

Founded about one and one half years ago by Humphrey as an outgrowth of the Ecology Caucus of the Peace and Freedom Party, the group has been growing in size and strength.

Survival The Topic

"We are really talking about survival," said 32-year old Humphrey. "In order for us to survive on this planet for very

long, individuals are going to have to start changing their life-styles.

"We are trying to get people to start talking about alternatives to gasoline-powered automobiles," said Humphrey, who turned his 1958 Rambler into an immobile sculpture last summer.

Humphrey squints behind his thick glasses as he changes the subject. "Our biggest priority right now is abolishing DDT worldwide."

"Next summer we may have a funeral procession for all the

birds killed by DDT. The procession would lead from San Francisco to Los Angeles and end up at the Montrose Chemical Company in Torrance, which produces about one half of all the DDT in use.

"What we need now," he said, "is a new set of household habits, such as using organic cleaners instead of chemical detergents, using pollution-free transportation and using organic insecticides instead of DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons."

Those interested about the group may call 346-1054.

One way to adopt a child

Editor's note—Adoptions have almost become a well-accepted part of our society. Three people, representing three types of adoptions, tell their views and methods. This is the first of a three-part series.

By Boku Kodama

Inside the door marked "Assistant Chief, Adoption Field Studies," Katherine Kuplan sat surrounded by three metal desks.

Her office, located at 1407 Market St., had no windows, but featured pictures of European churches and cathedrals.

Mrs. Kuplan is a slender, middle-aged woman. Her appearance was simple and comfortable:

a plain blue dress, silver earrings and soft gold-colored glasses.

She has been working for the Social Welfare Department for 21 years and was a member of the Red Cross before that.

Purpose Told

"Our purpose here is to study, report and recommend adoption cases to the court," Mrs. Kuplan said.

"We interview couples, children and natural parents and look at their social, medical, economic and health records."

In talking with natural parents, Kuplan said that one very important objective is to find out if the mother is firm in wanting

to place her child for adoption.

If the mother feels completely sure of her conviction, she then signs a paper releasing the child.

Once the child is released by the parent, he then goes to either a public or private adoption home, otherwise known as an agency.

Every County

"Practically every county in the Bay Area has a public adoption agency," she said. "There are enough families who adopt white infants."

"The Negro children have the most problem getting a home, while the Orientals have the least amount of trouble of any group."

"When couples adopt a child of another color, they find it harder than in the usual situations and must give more love. But these cases usually work out very well," Mrs. Kuplan said.

A couple who wishes to adopt a child from an agency must first go to a group meeting.

Group Meetings

"Between July, 1968, and June, 1969, about 13,000 people in the state went to these group meetings," Kuplan estimated.

Several months go by before a child is approved for the couple by a social worker. (In agency adoptions, the study is centered more on the child than on the couple.) Then, prior to the actual placement, the couple and child



Katherine Kuplan. "Our purpose here is to study, report recommend..."

Photo by Lou dela Torre

meet and decide if the selection is right for each other.

Upon selecting the right child, the couple is charged a fee for services which does not exceed \$500. The social worker also recommends a lawyer to present their case in court for final approval, she said.

"Last year, agencies placed over 8,675 children in the state. That's 72 per cent of all adoptions."

Of these children 82 per cent

or 6,733 were Caucasian and 13 per cent or 1,045 were mixed background.

Most Placed

Said Kuplan, "Many children are placed before they are six weeks old, and two-thirds of them are placed by the time they're three months old."

After caring for the adopted child for six months, the couple may take the child back, but this

seldom happens, Mrs. Kuplan said.

Besides agency adoptions, there are also the independent adoptions.

In this practice of adoptions, a couple is immediately placed with a child by the natural mother.

Arrangements for adoptions are made before the birth of the child with a lawyer. The adopting parents must pay for the attorney plus the hospital bill.

A petition of adoption is filed with the Social Welfare Department in SF after the child is placed.

Work Stopped

"If the court approves the adoption, we no longer work on the case, and the new family is on its own."

"Sometimes, however, either the natural mother will take back her child or the adopting parents will return the child," Kuplan explained. "They may do so before the court consents to the adoption."

Last year, 3,400 petitions were filed in California for independent adoptions.

"Lots of adoption agencies are talking about post-adoption help," Kuplan said, "to provide aid to the parents in adjusting to a new situation."

U.S. seen through foreign eyes

By Annie Pong

New friends to meet, new customs to learn, a new environment to cope with. That is the situation of 115 new SF State foreign students.

Harry Freeman, director of the Foreign Student Program, said, "There are around 750 foreign students here, and they are from more than 70 countries."

This semester's figure is not out yet. But last semester, the largest group was from Japan, 88; Iran, 73; Taiwan, 69; and Hong Kong, 55."

The Foreign Student office helps them arrange housing.

Need Money

To save money, some live with

American families, exchanging housework for room and board. Very few of them live in the dorms, because they are too expensive.

It costs about \$2,000 a year for a foreign student here. Freeman said.

Some new foreign students are still bewildered by the U.S.

Tong Hon Wah, 28, an engineering major from Hong Kong, said, "I have been in the U.S. for two months, and I can't tell whether I like it or not. It's so different."

"I think I'll transfer to San Jose State because it has a better engineering program," he said.

Tong is now living in a \$25 a month room in Chinatown. He eats out every day because there are no kitchen facilities.

Taiwan Better

Judy Leung, 19, an education major from Taiwan, complains, "There is nothing to do here. Taiwan is much better."

Others who have been here for more than a year are more familiar and pleased with the environment.

Yvonne Kant, 22, an "A" student from Italy, said she likes the United States.

"San Francisco is very famous in Europe. It is said to be the most beautiful city in the world," she said.

Juliate Santoso, 20, a chemistry major, said she likes the U.S., especially Lake Tahoe.

Juliate lives with an American family. "I babysit their children and do small jobs for them," Juliate said.

Hard Working

Freeman said, "Foreign students are usually very hard working. Very seldom will one of them be on probation."

There are seven foreign student clubs on campus—the Iran Club, Japanese Club, Arabian Club, African Student Club, Korean Student Club, Latin American Club and the International Student Club.

The Coordination Council of International Affairs (CCIA) coordinates the activities of the seven clubs.

Twice a month, the CCIA organizes a brown bag lunch in BSS 110 for foreign students and natives. The next one will be tomorrow (Friday) at noon.

"After their graduation, some will continue in higher education. Around 10 per cent will live here permanently and most will return home," Freeman said.

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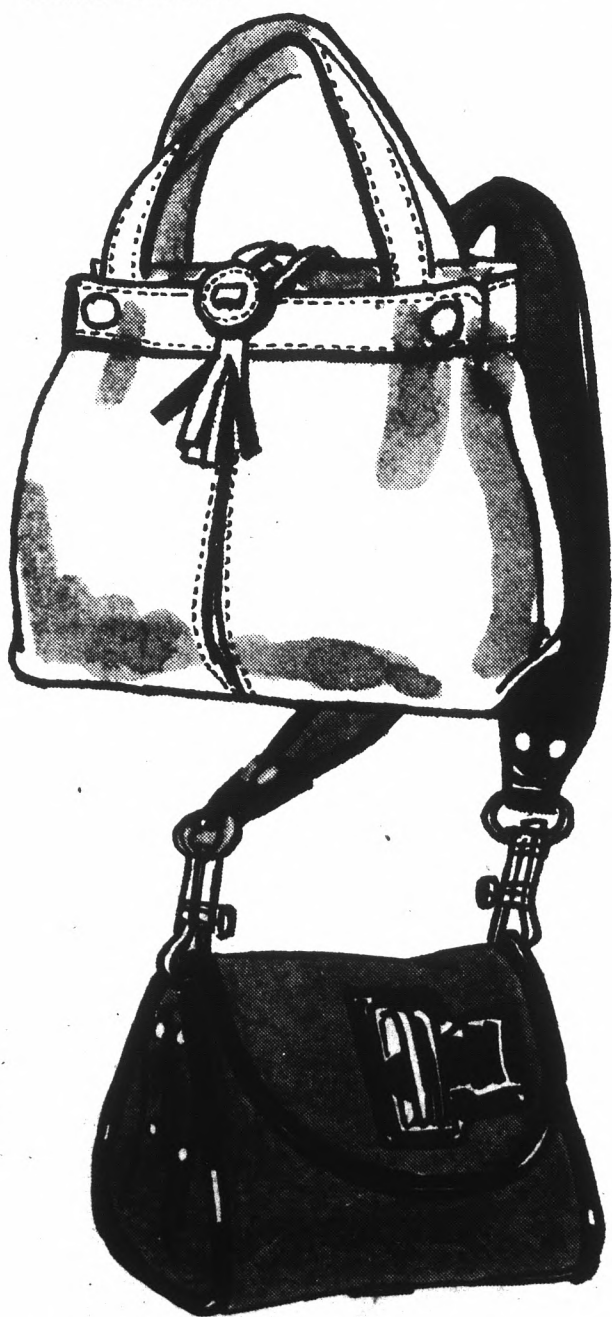
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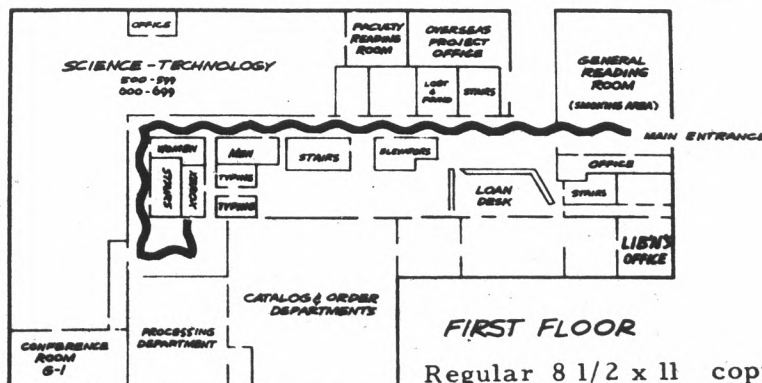
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EC House draft info

Ecumenical House has added a draft counseling service to its current program.

The Ecumenical Draft Counseling Center is a non-profit, volunteer counseling service.

The program does not "advocate a specific course of action but is primarily concerned that persons be aware of all possible alternatives," said an Ecumenical House spokesman.

For more information, contact the Ecumenical Draft Counseling Center located at Ecumenical House, 190 Denslow Drive. It is open from noon to 4 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The phone number is 333-4920.

Gun laws asked to stop bloodshed

By Anne Stefan

Gun deaths average 50 lives a day or one every half hour.

Since 1900 nearly 800,000 Americans have been killed by firearms (aside from death in military service).

In contrast, less than 600,000 Americans have been killed in all

trol," said Kenneth Natkin, treasurer of the Bay Area chapter.

The Bay Area chapter was formed after the death of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

"I personally contacted the national council in Washington, and we then formed this chapter," said Natkin.

Nationwide Group

There are approximately 60 chapters of the council in operation throughout the country.

The council depends entirely on contributions from private sources—businesses, organizations, and individuals—to finance its program.

Early in September the Field Poll reported that 80 per cent of Californians approved a law which would prohibit the sale of all guns through the mail.

According to the poll, 69 per

cent were for gun registration and 64 per cent favored a law limiting ownership of handguns to those who could show a definite need for them.

Availability of firearms is a major cause of violence in California, he asserted.

"We are paranoid about guns in this country," said Natkin.

"In England last year there were only 40 gun murders.

"In this country we have over 6,000 a year."

Immediate Concern

The immediate concern of the Bay Area chapter is to enlarge membership of the group in order to bring pressure to bear on the state legislature.

"Our goal is to make the legislature responsible for gun control and accountable for what is done in this field.

"We are not lobbying in any

sense; we are representing the interests of the public at large," Natkin said.

Sponsors of the Bay Area chapter include such prominent personalities as S.I. Hayakawa, SF State president, Dr. Daniel Collins, a local dentist, and Terry Francois, SF supervisor.

Membership Drive

Meetings of the last few months have centered around organization of a general membership drive.

Student volunteers, who can also join the group, are needed to type address labels for the drive.

Meetings of the executive council are held once a month. Anyone interested in participating actively is welcome to attend.

Further information may be obtained by calling Kenneth Natkin at 989-6310.



our wars from the Revolution to the present.

"The National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy has been established as a citizens group to represent the public interest in responsible gun con-



KRTG radio stifled; back soon

SF State's KRTG will be back on the air within the next three weeks according to Victor Webb, associate professor of Broadcast communication Arts.

The campus radio station will be broadcast to the residence halls by the Radio-Television Guild, an organization of broadcasting students.

KRTG gives students training for a career with a commercial station.

Special training is given in news broadcasting, advertising and sales.

Financial difficulty has kept the station from operating so far this semester.

"We had some valuable equipment stolen last semester, and it must be replaced before KRTG

can operate again," Webb said.

Webb said that although the RTV Guild was previously financed by the Associated Students, it is now self-supporting because "the AS doesn't have any money."

Since the AS funds are frozen, the RTV Guild dues (\$3 per member) have been put into the Creative Arts fund.

Contract Coming

In addition to membership dues, the RTV Guild is in the process of signing a contract with College Media Corporation for advertising revenue.

This corporation contracts with all college radio stations to run brief commercials for Shell Oil or Coca Cola.

When the AS fund freeze thaws, Webb thinks there will be "a good chance of depositing any funds with them again."

KRTG will broadcast on weekdays from 10:30 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. and will follow a "block programming format." This means that the same type of broadcast will occur at the same hour each day.

A little bit of everything will be broadcast, according to Webb.

"Hard rock, classics, jazz, middle of the road..."

The station will be under the direction of Allen Glasser, general manager; John Lodge, station manager; and Bob Zucker, program director.

"I think that radio-television

is a good field and that more students should become interested in it," Webb said.

More than 400 students are taking courses in the Broadcast Communication Arts Department.

A.S.

Petra's Pots 'n Pans



By Petra Fischer

Cafe doit etre fort comme la mort,
noir comme le maure,
et doux comme l'amour.

(French proverb)

But even if you don't like your coffee strong as death, black as a moor, and sweet as love, are you truly happy with your regular daily American brew?

I am not, and judging from coffee ads on television many other people aren't either.

No wonder. Coffee imported to the U.S. is generally of poorer quality than coffee you'll find in other parts of the world, says Jim Herbcastle from the Capricorn coffee store at 1555 Fillmore St.

And Herbcastle is an expert: he imports coffee beans from over 16 nations and blends and roasts them himself.

So, if you want better coffee, go to him. Or improve the coffee you have by following these suggestions:

When preparing drip or perked coffee, add 1/2 to 1 tablespoon of Italian or French roast to your regular brand. Your coffee will smell richer and taste more mellow.

Instant coffee usually has a sharp, sour aftertaste. Add half a teaspoon of instant chocolate, and the sting will go away. (I like 1:1 coffee-chocolate mix, too.)

Don't let your coffee perk more than ten minutes, or you'll end up with a witch's brew.

And if you have to reheat coffee, never, but never, let it come to a boil. Cafe bouillu, cafe foutu; or, as the English say: coffee boiled is coffee spoiled. Warmed-up coffee tastes better, too, if you add a little bit of instant espresso when serving.

Here is a fabulous German dessert you can prepare with cold coffee: Eiskaffee. Put a scoop of vanilla ice cream in a tall, thin glass. Fill it up with cold, strong coffee and cover with whipped cream. Sprinkle with grated chocolate and serve with a straw.

Would you like to try making your own coffee ice cream? Whip 1 cup of whipping cream, then add 2 to 3 tablespoons instant coffee and 1/3 cup sugar. Stir carefully. Fill in small containers and freeze. That's all.

And now two special coffee treats for the hootchers among you.

Do-it-yourself Kahlua. Bring 1 quart water to boil. Add one 2 oz. jar of instant coffee (it has to be Blue Mountain Jamaican or espresso—regular instant coffee won't do!), 1 cup sugar, and 1 vanilla bean split in half. Simmer gently for 1 hour.

Let cool for about 1/2 hour, then add one fifth of cheap vodka (it has to be cheap—the more expensive brands have too distinctive a taste). Let cool to room temperature, stirring occasionally, then bottle.

Coffee-Brandy-Milkshake. Take 2/3 to 3/4 cups milk, 2 egg yolks, 1 to 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 teaspoons instant coffee, and 4 to 6 tablespoons cognac (the cheap kind). Mix in a blender or with an egg-beater and serve right away.

After-dinner Kahlua variations? Try Black Russian—2 parts vodka, 1 part Kahlua—or Kahlua Stinger—1 3/4 ounces Kahlua and 1 ounce white creme de menthe. Shake with ice and serve over the rocks.

For Kahlua nuts: pour Kahlua over vanilla ice cream, and sprinkle with chopped almonds.

Next week we'll go back to food: soups to fill your stomach.

NOTICES

Financial Aid Offered

Undergraduates now can apply for a state scholarship, worth about \$130, for use in 1970-71.

Applications are available in the Financial Aid Office, AD 167, or by writing to the State Scholarship and Loan Commission, 714-P St., Suite 1640, Sacramento, 95814.

Attention Shakespeare Fans:

A facsimile of how the Bard's plays were originally written sits waiting in the School of Humanities Office, HLL 237. "The Norton Facsimile" will be loaned to teachers. Students can read it in the office. The spelling is quaintly Olde English.

Ecology Conference

A conference to help develop an International Ecology. University will be held at UC-Berkeley Nov. 14-18.

For further information, call Dr. Nick Hetzer at 642-1954 or 642-5460.

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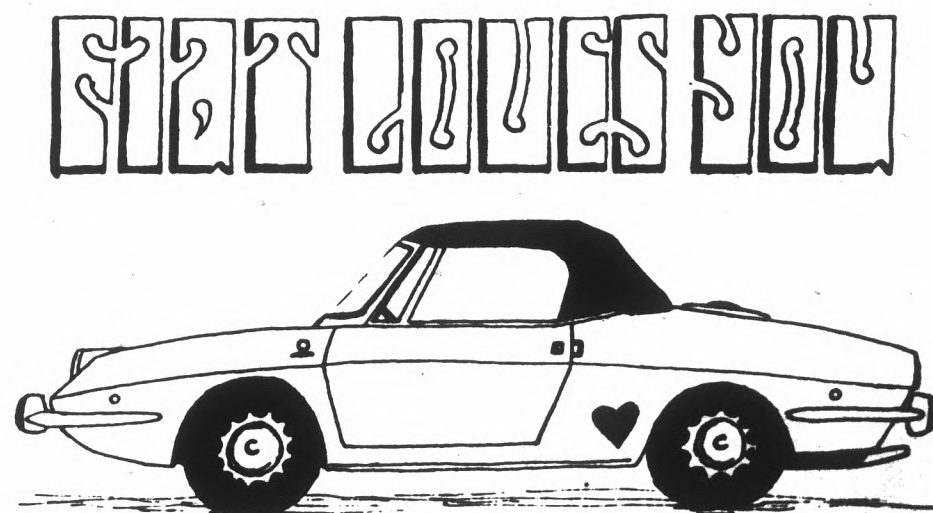
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AND THAT'S WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT

him, the jaunty, leisty little man of 6-2 made his opening ploy.

PHOTO BY
CHARLES DOHERTY
SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

Former President John Summerskill



He walked unescorted into the middle of a milling group of strikers and scrambled onto a student sound truck illegally on campus. He ripped out the loudspeaker wires and traded shout for shout with the furious strikers.

The sound truck confrontation splashed into headlines across the nation. Congratulatory letters flooded Hayakawa's home and office. Many persons took to wearing tan'o-shanters as a symbolic sign of their support for Hayakawa.

From that day on Hayakawa was in, and the strikers were on their way out.

Even a stopgap effort by the American Federation of Teachers' Local 1352 could not keep up the strike momentum.

The AFT group joined the strike from Dec. 16 through Jan. 6, 1969—officially to support professors' demands for more pay and less work time, but unofficially to support the striking students.

Hayakawa brought police on campus; they were stationed in every building. Plainclothes cops posed as students. They carried notebooks and wore mod clothes. Reserve units of the Tac Squad were poised for action at a moment's notice in the basements of campus buildings.

Speechmaking was banned on campus. So were rallies. Hayakawa forbade The Daily Gater, which had become a strongly pro-strike newspaper, from publishing.



Hayakawa on top of strikers' sound truck Dec. 2, 1968.

lead story:
"A week of losses for strike."

In February the national mass media switched its focus to other news areas and printed only wrapup stories on the SF State turmoil—for example, statements by strike leaders on "Why we stopped the strike," and "What we won."

The number of picketers at the campus' main entranceway dwindled from several hundred, to a hundred, to 10, and finally to three or four diehard, sign-carrying demonstrators.

Hayakawa concluded negotiations with strike leaders—at one point meeting with them in prison so all could be heard. Agreements were made, then repudiated, then remade. Discussions on some of the demands are still going on today.

But, for all major purposes, the strike was over at the end of February.

A lethargy and calm weariness characterized the campus' student mood for the remaining months of the college year.

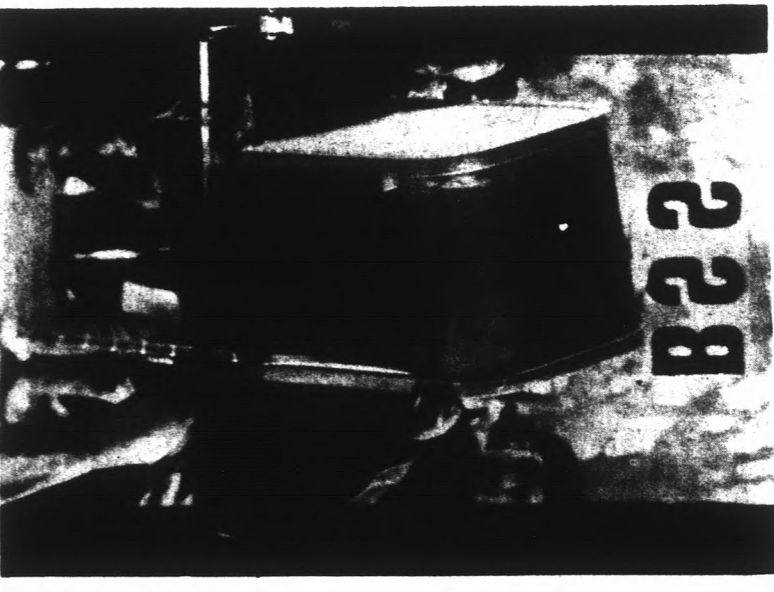
Police helicopters stopped flying surveillance missions overhead.

Police numbers on campus dwindled each day. Measures of press and speech freedom were restored. And students went about their studies, and in some cases legal defenses.

It was a stress-filled, exhausting college year for all concerned.

Today, SF State has a School of Ethnic Studies and a functioning Black Studies Department.

And a reasonable measure of racial integration and campus calm prevails at SF State.



Page 6

A black woman with bushy, black hairdo and African dress would walk to the black-board and chalk a message, "Class Dismissed." "Now get out," a black man said. "You're supposed to be on strike."

Outside handbills were thrust in hands—the handbills listed the non-negotiable demands. "If you are not part of the solution, then you are part of the problem," Eldridge Cleaver said. You memorize that line and learn that Cleaver is minister of information for the Black Panther Party, that he wrote a book, "Soul on Ice."

Speakers exhorted students to go home and stay home because a strike was on, and they said anyone who didn't stay away was a racist scab.

The San Francisco Tactical Squad came on campus to restore order. That wound up the first day of the strike.

For the next 20 desperate days Smith was on the firing line. The college opened and shut sporadically. There were frequent mass meetings—called convocations—of students,

Photo by Lou de la Torre



Story by:

Sam Moorman



Photos by Lou de la Torre



The day the strike began

Nov. 6

recalled

Today is a special day at SF State.

One year ago on Nov. 6 a student strike exploded on campus. The issue was the charge of racism. The fire set off that day ravaged the campus for four months.

Two years ago on Nov. 6 nine black students rampaged through the offices of The Daily Cater, then the campus' newspaper, and beat up white editor Jim Vaszko.

The college Black Students Union began its strike last year on Nov. 6, after handing then-college President Robert Smith 10 "non-negotiable demands." Later the Third World Liberation Front added five demands of their own.

While the college administration pondered the strike demands and considered replies, typewriters were flying through glass windows.

Groups of persons were running around setting fires, kicking over trash cans and flinging rocks through windows.

The strike was on.

On Nov. 6 a long line of strikers—mostly black—wound through the Commons building and out the front entrance. With each step the line grew, as others joined the march and the chant:

"On Strike! SHUT IT DOWN!"

The line kept getting longer. The chant got louder. The march serpentine over the quadrangle grass and coiled around the Associated Students huts. The marchers moved back into the Commons through a side door and weaved through the lunch crowd.

"On Strike! SHUT IT DOWN!"

Bongo drum beats bounced off the building walls, around the intertwining rough wood flute notes. Children spat epithets and screamed obscenities.

In many classrooms five or 10 black men and women walked in and stood in front of the teacher, behind him, around him non-charitably—seemingly unaware that a college lecture was taking place.

instructors and administrators to air grievances.

The trustees and California political figures criticized Smith for closing the college—a tactic SF Police Chief Thomas Cahill agreed with.

Strikers called Smith a "racist pig" in convocations and continued their rampage.

The campus looked like a deserted Old West town. Most of the ground floor windows of major buildings were boarded over after they had been smashed repeatedly.

On Nov. 26, 20 days after the strike began, Smith resigned under pressure and was replaced by S.I. Hayakawa, a nationally known semanticist and SF State English professor. Hayakawa was given the title of Acting President.

"There are many whites who do not apply to blacks the same standards of morality and behavior that they apply to whites," said Hayakawa, an impish-looking Japanese-American with a moustache and black glasses.

"This is an act of moral condescension. . . . We must permit no one to disrupt or dismiss our classes."



President S.I. Hayakawa

Hayakawa implied he would meet force with force. He did just that on Dec. 2, when the college reopened.

Appearing in a vividly colored tam-o-shanter, which would become his trademark as the national press focused its attention on him, the jaunty, feisty little man of 62 made his opening ploy.

Former President Robert Smith



college

crisis

A

On Jan. 23, 1969, police arrested 454 students, including most of the strike leaders, and others at a campus rally declared illegal by Hayakawa.

From then on the strikers had to channel their energies into legal defense and raising bail money.

The trials of students clogged the court system in San Francisco; today many students are making court appearances and serving jail sentences, all from charges dating back to Jan. 23.

AFT Local 1352 called off its strike after Hayakawa threatened to fire every striking AFT instructor.

Hayakawa also took other significant steps.

Dr. Nathan Hare, chairman of the still-conceptual Black Studies Department, was told his contract would not be renewed at the end of the college year.

The protest fizzled and sputtered. The Feb. 20 issue of Phoenix headlined its



Photo by Lou de la Torre

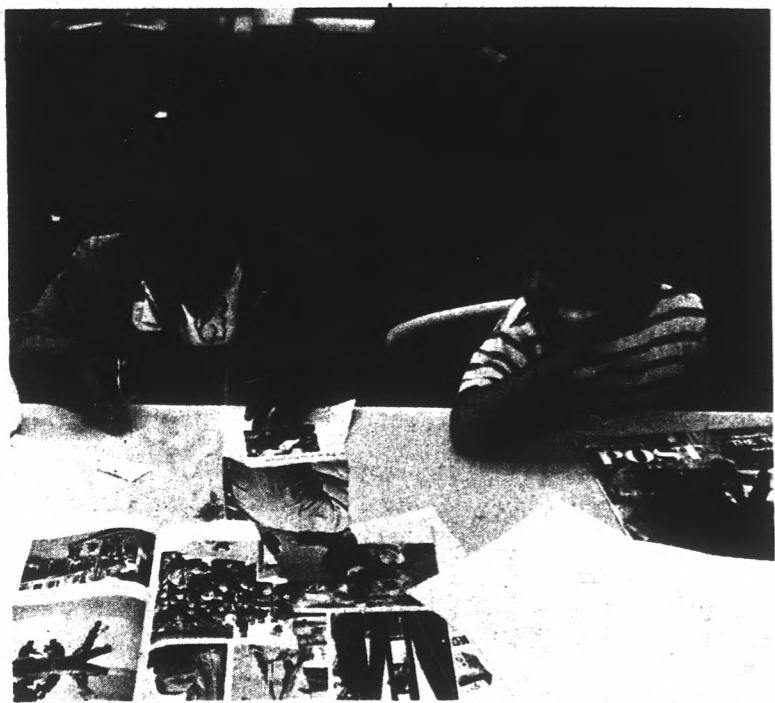
PHOENIX Page 7

November 6, 1969

PHOTO BY
CHARLES DOHERTY
SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER

Former President John Summerskill





Children at the Haight-Ashbury Children's Center learn about the world around them.

Photo by Lou de la Torre

By Angela Errigo

A tired looking, faded grey and pink building at the corner of Masonic Ave. and Page St., once a dental nursing college, has come to life as the Haight-Ashbury Children's Center.

There, 53 children aged two through five spend each week day learning and playing under the supervision of six full-time teachers and six part-time teachers.

The Haight-Ashbury Children's Center came about through the efforts of parents and teachers in the community, who banded together last February and have fought financial and administrative problems to create the center.

The first problem—acquiring the large building with its immense Corinthian columns—was solved when organizers turned

Haight kids beat system, go to own private school

themselves into a corporation, the 1101 Masonic Corporation, thereby easing credit difficulties and satisfying the originally reluctant owners of the building into selling.

Building Renovated

All summer, parents, friends and interested young people renovated the structure and installed facilities for the children.

Now, colorful posters with legends like "Children pick flowers—let them" and photos of the community participants and children cover the walls of the many high-ceilinged rooms.

The classrooms are spacious and comfortable, with thick blue carpeting and bright orange child-sized furniture. Finger-painting masterpieces taped to the walls prove that children love the warm and creative atmosphere.

The Center has a cooking staff that serves the children hot breakfasts and lunches and two snacks every day, using funds from the school lunch program.

Cindy McIver, a pretty staffer with long blonde hair, explained that the Center's Corporation has, after a long financial struggle, acquired its operating budget for the year from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the San Francisco Foundation, the city's Board of Supervisors, and members of the community.

Shares Offered

To pay for the Center's building, the 1101 Masonic Corporation has been selling shares in itself for \$500. Parents are able to buy shares in installment payments.

"What we're really trying to do is get the people in the community to have a vested interest in the Center," explained Miss McIver.

There is no money, however, for the many projects the Center hopes to start.

A doctor is needed to give the children medical attention, and classes in art, photography, sewing and wood working are planned. A health program and a Planned Parenthood office for the community are also projected.

Expansion is already needed to accommodate the many children in the area who cannot attend the day care program. And more outside recreation space is essential, but there are no funds for this now.

Parents Help

With the day care program in operation, parent participation is still high. Mothers are now busy making curtains for the Center and dropping in during the day to play with the bright, active children.

Perhaps the greatest accomplishment of the Haight-Ashbury Children's Center is its mobilization of the community.

Residents have demonstrated remarkable interest in the center and have worked hard to get it off the ground. "I think the community response is a lot more enthusiastic than anyone



Having fun in the playground.

expected," Miss McIver said.

Students from SF State and the University of San Francisco have been volunteering aid in caring for the children, and others interested in doing so should contact the Center's staff at 431-3385.

Donations of tricycles and wagons and any other kinds of outdoor play equipment are also needed, to complete the day care facilities.

Future of SF State

Comprehensive loan fund suggested for students

(Continued from Page 2)

I propose that the United States set up a massive national loan fund based on the following sample enrollments from California (figures extrapolated to 1970, mainly from *California's Knowledge Industry*, published 1969 by Crocker-Citizens National Bank):

Type of Post-High School Unit	Estimated 1970-71 Enrollment
State colleges and universities	
University of California	135,000
State Colleges	255,000
Private universities and colleges	155,000
Junior colleges full-time	450,000
Junior colleges adult, part-time	110,000
Private trade and technical	50,000*
Total 1970-71 Enrollment	1,155,000
	or say, 1.2 million

*This number is a pure guess.

If we assume that California's 1970-71 current net costs of operation, equipment purchases, and salaries (but excluding buildings, land, and construction) to be \$1,500 per student per year, the yearly total from 1.2 million students would be \$1.8 billion. So, if the average college were to charge a fee covering all costs except buildings, the average fee would be \$1,500 per student per year. Then, if the federal government set up the fund to loan the entire \$1,500 per year to each of California's students, the immediate outlay to California by the loan fund would be \$1.8 billion per year.

Since California contains about 10% of the U.S. population, the cost of a nationwide program would be (\$1.8 billion) (10) = \$18 billion per year; a sub-assumption in the foregoing is that the rest of the nation would rise to California's pre-eminent level of education (in 1965, California, with the same popula-

tion as New York, had 728,000 students attending college, as against New York's 492,000).

So to set up such a loan fund nationally at the full loan level of \$1,500 per student year would require \$18 billion per year. Do we have that kind of money in the U.S.? I say we do. In the first place, the level of loans could be increased in stages—say starting at \$500 or \$1,000 per student-year. In the second place, much of the federal outlay, resulting in state and private university income, would merely be a redistribution of income and expenses. In the third place, the loan fund, being circular in nature, would, in a period of approximately five years, require only a

new annual input to cover growth in number of students, defaults, debt service, and administration—a total much smaller than \$18 billion per year.

Results of the Loan Fund

Following are some of the results we could anticipate:

1. Inequities among the states would be eliminated.
2. Any young student could enter any school in the world from which he could get permission to enter—state schools, trade schools, foreign schools; poor schools and good schools; schools of design, music and dance; schools of . . . De facto segregation would be approaching an end in the U.S.
3. Schools—all schools, including the California State Colleges—could begin to charge for true costs of payroll and operation in the form of tuition and fees. And they could pay professors comparably. The lock-step in salary from state college to state college would be eliminated. San Francisco State College could pay a professor of music \$50,000 per year if it so chose, and Humboldt State could pay a professor of oceanography the amount required to have income (student fees) to balance its outgo. Students would thus—in a totally free choice—have to be willing to pay the fees charged.
4. Choosing widely from the world's institutions of higher education, and signing loans to get their education, students would be faced with serious choices and obligations, and thus with responsibilities. Being responsible for having made their own free choices, students would be less likely to confess to poor judgment by criticizing without basis.
5. Students would be freed from the unfortunate high-school-to-college impulse that brings many students who should be going into a school for technicians or a school of design . . . into the colleges. Who come to college for some irrational or obscure reason—because their parents want them to go to college, because they want to escape the draft, because they want the prestige of a college degree, because they want to meet coeds or boys. . . .
6. Students could get all the education they think they should have.
7. States, cities, municipalities, foundations, existing schools, and other entities would be left with the job of paying for most construction and expansion.
8. Other scholarships, loans, and donations—largely unnecessary on the basis of need—could be dedicated or rededicated to promoting excellence.

College education suffers today from being quasi-compulsory. My proposed system would, I think, return it to the arena of free choice, again placing the responsibility where it belongs: with the student and with the individual college.

Finally, the College needs a coordinated system of on-campus government that involves the four campus entities. The College now has an Associated Students Legislature (representing the students) and an Academic Senate (representing faculty and administration). But the on-campus entities frequently act as if each existed independently of the other. For example, at one time recently after the administration had set up its student disciplinary procedures, one of the Academic Senators proposed that the Senate set up its own student disciplinary procedures. One could easily imagine the students setting up their own, and the staff their own. All without regard to conflicts and overlaps. Beautiful!

The system of government must include—as most do—a legislative branch, a judicial branch, and an executive branch.

On legislation regarding academic affairs, I think the non-academic staff should not be concerned. I personally favor a two-body congress with a student legislature and a faculty senate—each certainly empowered to initiate legislation.

The judicial branch of our government must compass the four entities, answering such questions as "should a breach of ethics committed by a student against a student be handled in the same way as that committed by a student against a faculty member?"

Those who set up the judicial system must develop: 1) a philosophy or basis for a code, 2) a code of ethics, 3) a system of complaint, identification, and apprehension of those complained against, 4) a system of hearings and determination of justice, and 5) a system of administering justice.

What part of these do we have now? A sketchy, unarticulated, inarticulated, incomplete, ill-defined substitute.

The College must resolve its many internal problems of governance before it can ever hope to live up to its potential. The making of a good constitution will result only from tough, creatively philosophic thinking; it will not result from the kind of finger-in-the-dike opportunism that has characterized much campus action in the last two or three years.

So, as I see it, our College needs the independence, equality of opportunity, and responsiveness that only a massive loan-and-tuition system can provide; and it needs a coordinated system of campus government. Then, having satisfied these overriding needs, watch us go. . . .

New tutorial effort on lower Broadway

By Dan Giesin

A tutorial program with the powerful title of the Chinatown-North Beach Tutorial Services Inc. has been formed to serve the children of the Broadway-Columbus area.

The service was formed mainly to meet the needs of the children of Hong Kong immigrants.

This type of program is not new to Chinatown; for years this section of the City has seen many tutorial programs come and go.

But what makes this tutorial service different is that it is a conglomeration of many other programs.

"An earlier attempt to organize the many tutorial groups in the area under the Economic Opportunity Council (EOC) failed for lack of funds," said Susan Lim, vice-president of the organization and student at SF State.

This group, too, is operating without funds, but this hasn't curbed their zest.

Relying on texts supplied by the students and the volunteer workers, the organization has hopes they will supply the extra help so many of the children need.

The education programs seem

rather informal.

The subjects taught depend on the students' problems, which are mainly reading, mathematics and spelling.

With the bulk of the students being first generation Chinese-Americans, English is taught as a second language.

But the Service is not directed just toward Chinese children.

"Of the 120 students we have, a few are Italian and several are blacks," says Miss Lim. She estimates the tutors number 40 to 50.

"The students on the whole are not very troublesome. They are there because they want to be."

"And it seems the older they are the more studious they are," Miss Lim added.

Through local papers the Service contacted many sources.

Ma Bell (PT&T) donated some help by volunteering its employees for teaching purposes.

"Although we aren't desperate for help, we can always use more tutors," Miss Lim said.

Those interested in helping the program can contact Susan Lim any evening after 5 at 392-2003.

Higher fees coming for summer session

Because so many students chose to romp on the beach this summer rather than pay plenty to stay in a stuffy classroom, SF State's summer session will raise its fees.

The college lost money when only 7,449 students registered for summer session instead of the 8,500 expected.

Lloyd O'Conner, summer session director, said the exact deficit won't be known until the fiscal year ends—Aug. 28, 1970.

"We'll have to increase tuition to \$23 or \$24 a unit next year to make up the loss," O'Conner said. The old ante was \$22.50.

Supports Itself

SF State's summer session is required to support itself by the tuition.

"Around 500 summer classes

are usually offered," O'Conner said. "This year's figure is not out yet. Usually behavioral and social sciences have the largest enrollment."

The deficit forced the merger or elimination of 100 classes. The axe fell heaviest on humanities classes, with low enrollment.

Since more continuing students are enrolling, the maximum unit load next semester will be 12 units if classes are taken in all three sessions. This year, the maximum load was 10 units.

Next year's registration will be by mail, so the college will have more time to decide which classes to cancel or increase.

"We hope to get the trustees' approval for a fee increase as soon as possible. Then we'll have a surplus to fall back on if this situation happens again," O'Conner said.

Siler

By Ted R. Clamper
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Silent agony ended

Indians want Hickel's scalp

By Ted Rabinowitch

Clamping his teeth down on a chunk of chewing tobacco, Lehman Brightman began to discuss the American Indian.

"We Indians are frustrated and mad," he said. "We are the worst off of all ethnic groups by far."

Brightman is head of the two-year-old United Native Americans, a militant Indian organization whose immediate goal is to impeach Interior Secretary Walter Hickel. Brightman also teaches a course called "The Native American in Contemporary Society" at UC Berkeley.

'Worst Off'

Brightman supported his contention that the Indians are the worst off of all ethnic groups in this country, saying:

*The average education level of Indians in the U.S. is the fifth grade, compared to a national average of ninth to 10th grade for others.

*Out of 600,000 Indians in the country, an estimated 400,000 are unemployed.

*The Indians have an average 42-year life span, compared to a national average of 68.

*Tuberculosis in Indians is 7 to 8 times higher than the national average.

*American Indians have the highest rate of glaucoma (an eye disease) in the world.

*Indians have 10 times the national suicide rate.

"The United States government is not living up to its treaty obligations," said the burly 39-year-old Brightman.



Lehman Brightman

"Nearly all of over 300 treaties we made have been broken. They were supposed to be in effect as long as the grass grows and the water flows."

Like The Huts

Brightman's office in Berkeley reminds one of the Huts at SF State. World War II surplus must be everywhere. Bumper stickers were glued to the walls of the small room. "Indian power" read one.

Brightman raised his thick black eyebrows till they almost touched his crewcut hair.

"Until 1871," Brightman continued, "we were treated as a foreign entity. That is what sets us apart from other ethnic groups in this country. As late as 1890, when 250 were massacred in the last battle of the Sioux, we were still fighting. Our people have been suffering in silence ever since then."

Brightman considers his main task is to make the Indians as a group more vocal. As a means toward this end, he is circulating petitions calling for the impeachment of Hickel.

'Greatest Enemy'

"Hickel is the greatest enemy of the American Indian," he said. He charged the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which is a bureau in the Department of the Interior, with malpractice.

"The BIA needs to be reorganized and the Indians have to be given more self-determination," said Brightman, who is part Sioux and part Creek Indian.

"The Bureau is underfunded and it misuses the funds it has. Out of 22,000 employees, over half are non-Indians. The top executives are 90-95 per cent non-Indians. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is appointed

by the Secretary of the Interior. Louis Robert Bruce is the Commissioner, and he knows nothing about the problems of the Indians," he asserted.

Brightman thinks the Native American Studies programs at SF State and UC Berkeley are an important step forward for Indians.

Objective Views

"Now we have a chance to teach a more objective view of American history. We can stress the side of the conquered. We want to break down misconceptions, myths and stereotypes about the American Indian," Brightman said.

"A big problem on the reservations," he continued, "is that they are flooded with religious groups. In 1884, the federal government forbid the Indians to worship for themselves. They considered our religion pagan."

"It was not until 1933 that the government rescinded this restriction on freedom of religion. But by that time the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Protestants had gained such a hold on the Indian school system that whatever denomination ran the school a child went to, he would come out a member of that religion."

Brightman looked out the window at the rain. "I just got a letter from the Department of the Interior," he smiled—for the first time in an hour.

"They want to subscribe to our newspaper, 'The Warpath.'"

"We made the best of it." Biology Professor Lawrence Swan.



African elephants for breakfast

By Glenn Morgan

For SF State Biology Professor Lawrence Swan, a trip last summer to Africa was a "damn good education."

Swan, along with 14 biology graduate students, spent summer vacation in the wilds of East Africa.

"Originally the plan was for us to work as tourist guides," Swan said, "but when we arrived in Africa we found that only a few travelers had signed up for the tours."

Prior to the trip the students had spent the spring semester studying Africa.

So instead of transporting gawking tourists, they settled on greeting wild elephants.

Tours Fell Through

"Although many of the tours fell through, we made the best of it by getting off on our own," Swan said.

The group traveled through Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya by car for two weeks.

The first week the biologists headed for the Indian Ocean and spent their time at Funzi Bay catching fish and sleeping on the coral beach.

The second week they traveled inland and climbed part way up Mt. Kilimanjaro.

"One morning we even had a herd of elephants run right through our camp," Swan said.

Financially, he said, the trip was not entirely successful.

Counting On Money

"We had counted on earning money from the tours. Most of us were broke and had to borrow funds. Next year, if we do it again, we hope we can work

something out on a salary basis with the company."

The students paid \$275 for the round-trip from San Francisco to Amsterdam, and the travel agency paid the expenses from there to and from Africa.

"Africa at present is in pretty good shape," Swan said, "but biologists are badly needed. We are just now learning about the country."

"The biggest concern is getting more national parks for Africa. Presently the only place you can see the large wild animals is in the parks. A lot of conservation needs to be done."

NOTICES

Henry Izumizaki, Associated Student Body Treasurer, reported that budget requests will be mailed to all campus organizations by the Activities Office beginning Wednesday, November 5. Organizations requesting subsidization must return their completed forms no later than Tuesday, November 18, to the Activities Office.

The Ad Hoc Committee on Grading Policy is asking for student comments on grading, grading policies, and grading practices on the SF State campus, according to John Edwards, a member of the committee.

The committee wants to obtain the widest possible opinion concerning the evaluation of student work. Views should be sent to the Academic Senate Office, 125 Ad Building, c/o Ad Hoc Committee on Grading Policy, by Monday, Nov. 24.

Indian Studies ailing - \$60 budget

By Ted Rabinowitch

The Native American Studies Department at SF State is ailing.

With only \$60 in its budget, the department is desperately looking for new sources of funds and a permanent chairman, according to acting Department Chairman Dr. Bea Medicine.

"Some students in the program are being forced to drop out because of lack of funds," she said.

There are 35 students in the program: all Native Americans. They are having trouble obtaining loans and grants because of recent cuts in federal and state aid programs. They are also finding a shortage of part-time jobs.

Mrs. Medicine is considering

putting on a fashion show of traditional Native American costumes.

High Ambitions

A distinguished looking woman with lustrous black hair and peach complexion, Mrs. Medicine has high ambitions for the Native American Studies Program. She hopes it will induce Indians to go back to their people and be of service.

"If we can just make it through our financial troubles, I think the program can instill some real cultural pride and identity," she said.

The courses being taught this semester are Native American Heritage, Man and his Environ-

ment, Indian Psychology, Native American Art, and Mrs. Medicine's Indian Education in Native America.

Next semester, Native American Literature and Native American Religion and Philosophy will be added to the program, she said.

Wants Replacement

Indian-made turquoise earrings dangling from her ears and bracelets and rings circling her wrists and fingers, Mrs. Medicine, an assistant professor of Anthropology, said she did not wish to remain chairman of the Native American Department.

"I want to recruit people and build curriculum," she said, "but

I am too committed to anthropology to remain chairman of this department."

The job of permanent chairman has been offered to Louis W. Ballard, who is currently in the music department at the Institute of American Indian Art in Santa Fe, N.M.

"Ballard was offered the job for several reasons," said Mrs. Medicine. "I know him personally and have observed that he has good rapport with students. He also is an internationally known composer. Besides this, there are not many qualified Native Americans around. I presented the facts about Mr. Ballard to my students, and they agreed that he was the best choice."

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Typing done. Contact me at: 555 Clayton, Apt. 7. Charlene, M.A. English.

Lamaretti motor scooter, good condition, \$85. Phone 664-7482.

For sale: 1962 Chevy window van. Must sell! Phone: 731-9344. Ask for Mike.

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The 'Z' is not really fussy—call 469-2083 and find out why. Remember it is blessed to give. So give, already.

For sale: 64 Chevy Imp. S.S., black w/black inter. AM/FM radio, tape deck w/tapes. 327 cu. in. Hurst 4 SD risers. Great condition. Phone 587-0514.

For sale: '62 Chevy Imp. White w/blue inter. Radio, heater, auto. trans. Phone 822-3579.

For sale: Sewing machine, cabinet. Kenmore, \$40. Vacuum cleaner, Eureka lightweight, \$10. Call 681-1834.

Ride needed to Cow Palace Mon/Wed 10:00 p.m. Call 467-5634 after 8:00 p.m. or 391-1300 between 1:00 and 5:00. Will pay—Frances Bins.

Airedale AKC, fine affectionate male 2 years—sick, can't afford vet—free to someone who cares—call Barbara 764-5306 office hours or 254-8157 evenings.

Furnished home for rent. 5 minute walk from campus. Two bedrooms. 362 Monticello off of Holloway. \$225 a month lease. 472-0401 after 5 p.m.

Beautiful kitten needs a home. Dark, dark grey with light grey stripes. Free plus month's supply of food. 564-2592 (San Francisco), 848-4540 (Berkeley).

Wanted: Three professors to dance to student tunes in coming musical, "The English Follies." Call 556-2500.

Gibson LL-5, 1967 Ampex, B22X, '69. Leaving country, must sell. 469-3988.

Camera for sale. Bronica S-2 SLR. Neg. size 2 1/4 x 2 1/4. 135 mm. tele. lens. Eye level prism. Retail \$900. Asking only \$500. Phone: 664-7435 and ask for Joan or Wiley.

Do you have blues recordings. I will pay to tape them. Call Steve, 334-0537.

Pay \$5 to fix portable TV (probably minor repair). Contact Barry, Dorm Box 515, 469-3913.

Ludwig blue pearl drum set, six piece set, fairly new skins. \$225 or offer. 564-2592.

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Contact Your Placement Office NOW for an interview on November 14

Actors stand out in 'Lear'

By Steve Hara

Criticizing the Drama Department's version of Shakespeare's "King Lear" would have been easier if the acting had been poor. It's difficult to pick the outstanding performer in this classic tragedy. The cast members were outdoing each other in scene after scene.

Lear, a blustery victim of filial treachery, corruption, vengeance and his own pomposity, was performed well by Professor Tom Tyrrell, a faculty member.

While Tyrrell is good, he hinders the play by preventing it from being a student production. Lear, given comparatively few lines, is the central character of the piece. Tyrrell looks out of place.

With the likes of Terrance McDermott, who appeared as the Earl of Gloucester, using the faculty seems unjustified. McDermott's role required a wider

range of emotion than Tyrrell's, and his performance was stronger.

Michael Rappin, as Gloucester's bastard son Edmund, was properly ambitious and vicious as one who plots to be the winner-take-all in a land-grab of Lear's kingdom.

Two constant delights were Jan Ihrie and Judith Marx, who played Lear's two oldest daughters. After receiving their inheritance by flattering their vain father, they plot to depose him and eventually to dispose of him.

But the two hate each other so much and are so greedy that the Misses Ihrie and Marx have a great time outflustering each other. They're both vicious bitches, and they bring this across well.

"Lear," a cruel and droll play, is based on treachery, irony and the inevitability of Truth and

Right willing out.

Everything works itself out to the expected tragic ending, but not before the final lines which make "Lear" as contemporary as today's anniversary of the SF State strike.

The play's singular failure was the dialogue. The language used was beyond comprehension. Not quite Old English and yet far from contemporary, much of the dialogue might as well have been spoken in Eskimo.

"King Lear" opens its second weekend schedule tonight at 8 in the Main Auditorium. Performances tomorrow and Saturday night begin at the same time.

50 cent student rush tickets are available at the boxoffice at 7:45 p.m. all three performances.



Drama majors James Klawin (L.) as the Earl of Kent and Terry McDermott, the Earl of Gloucester, rehearse a jovial discussion of the biological origin of

Gloucester's bastard son in the first scene of "King Lear."

Electric Landlady

Crosby, Stills & Co.

By Angela Errigo

Next weekend at the Fillmore: Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young. Sounding even more like a law firm by the addition of ex-Buffalo-Springfield guitarist Neil Young, the show will be moved to Winterland (Post and Steiner Streets) all four nights.

Originally scheduled for Oct. 2-5, the group was forced to cancel because of the death of David Crosby's fiancée in an automobile accident.

As Crosby, Stills and Nash, with the help of Dallas Taylor on drums, the group has a current best-selling album, "Crosby, Stills and Nash," on Atlantic.

Two cuts, Graham Nash's "Marakesh Express" and Steve Stills' "Suite: Judy Blue Eyes," have done well in top-40 list-

ings.

In early summer, Young and bassist Greg Reeves were added to the group, which is presently recording its new album between appearances.

Also appearing on the bill are Cold Blood (soon to have an album released on Bill Graham's Fillmore East label), Lamb (also signed by Graham) and Joy of Cooking.

Regular ticket prices are in effect and can be obtained at all usual outlets and at the door.

Three former members of the disbanded Yardbirds, vocalist Keith Relf, drummer Jim McCarty and guitarist Paul Samwell-Smith, have formed a new British group with John Hawkins, from the Nashville

Teens, Luis Cennamo, and Hane Relf. The group, called Renaissance, has been signed by Elektra records, and their first album will be released in the U.S. in November.

Samwell-Smith, who produced several early Yardbirds hits, will produce the group, and they are using the fantastic Olympic Sound Studios in London, where the Stones record.

On a long list of hit recordings, from "For Your Love" and "Heart Full of Soul" to "Shapes" and "Happenings Ten Years Time Ago," the progressive Yardbirds successively showcased Britain's top guitarists, Eric Clapton, Jeff Beck, and Jimmy Page, all of whom have since formed their own highly acclaimed bands.

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Skin flickers

"DeSade" was more provocative in Playboy magazine than at the Golden Gate Penthouse. The sex and the story you might have been led to expect by the magazine doesn't come off on film. Although the girls are good-looking, "DeSade" mounts a front of colorful cheesecake at best.

"All the Loving Couples"—This skin flick pretends to be making a social comment about the phenomenon of wife-swapping, but fails to make any clear sociological observations.

There are a lot of bare breasts and bottoms and bedroom sequences, but no real sex, and the only obscenity is the ludicrous, pretentious dialogue.

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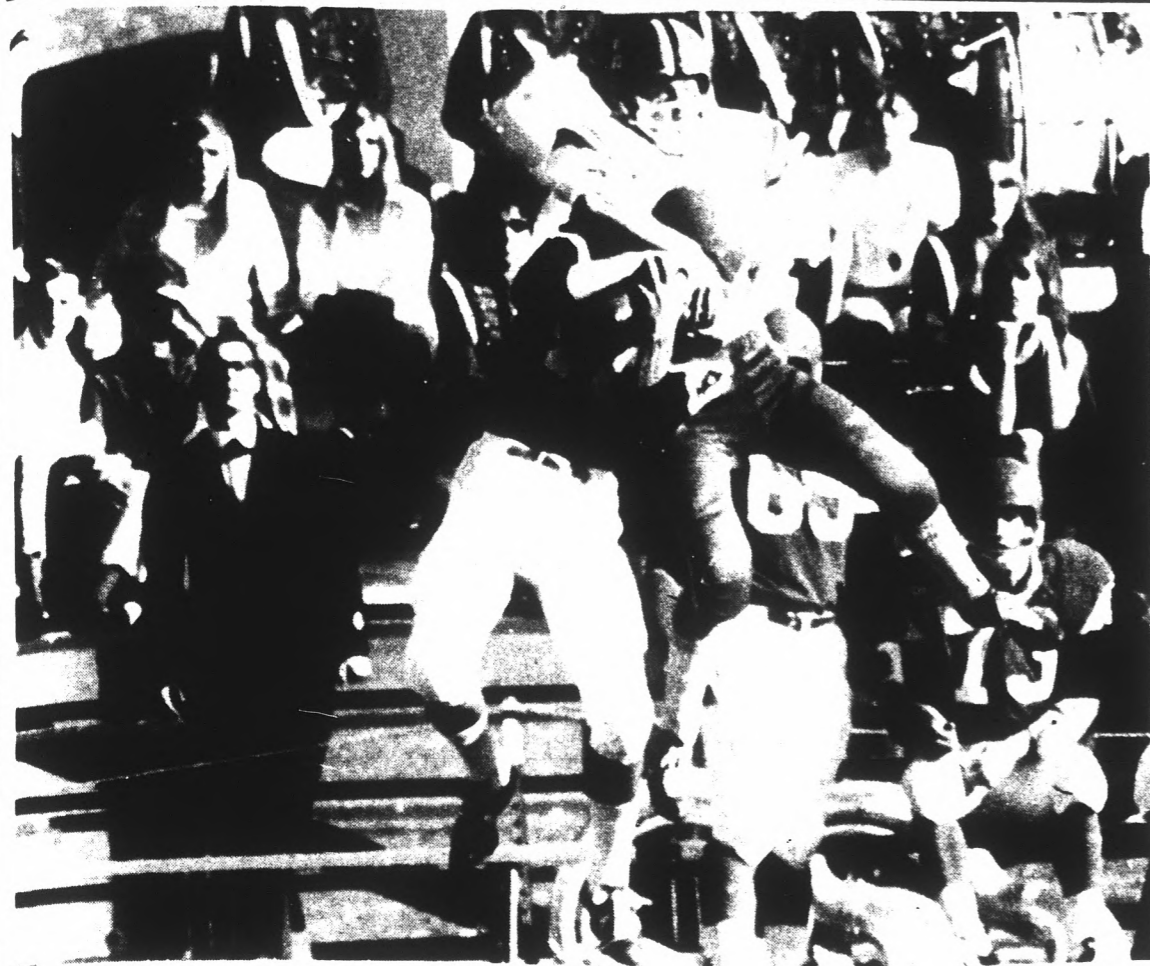
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IF YOU SHOULD HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, COME IN OR PHONE 982-3570 AND ASK FOR RONALD WONG, STUDENT CO-ORDINATOR FOR STUDENT PLAN INFORMATION.



Southern Oregon defensive back Steve King intercepts first half SF State pass. Making unsuccessful

attempt to pry loose the ball and King's head is intended Gator receiver Ted Fitzpatrick.

## Defense wins for gridders

By Joe DeLoach

ASHLAND (Ore.)—The game had all the finesse of a dock worker lifting a crate of auto parts.

In other words, the Gators' 16-0 victory over Southern Oregon here last Saturday wasn't exciting.

"This is the worst game I have ever seen," moaned a disgruntled SF State alumnus who traveled nearly 385 miles to see the game.

A veteran football observer said, "It is better to win looking bad than to lose looking good."

The Gators, in winning their second straight contest, were plagued by the same old problem: too much defense and not enough offense.

Made Same Mistakes

"We made the same mistakes

## Sun melts SF booters

By Bill Garcia

After playing Chico State in Cox Stadium, members of the Gator soccer team aren't exactly sun-worshippers and cat enthusiasts.

The Chico Wildcat booters put together a fine show of ball control to beat SF State last Saturday, 4-0.

The hot afternoon sun overheated the Gators, who are used to playing in cold, foggy weather.

SF State coach Art Bridgman was without the services of goalie Milt Pangotocas, who is still ailing from an injured foot suffered in the Cal State Hayward game two weeks ago. The Gators lost that one, 4-1.

Outstanding Plays

Bridgman called upon Eduardo Ramirez to fill the vacancy. Ramirez and Tony Darcy made outstanding plays throughout the game.

During the game, there were several foul calls made by the referees against Gator players.

"I've never heard so many whistles," complained coach Bridgman. "Those referees were really on to us."

Bridgman and his players also had unkind words for Cox Stadium.

"The field was too rough to play on," said Gator Reino Siipola. "Besides that, it was too hot to play."

Smooth Field

According to Bridgman, Chico's soccer field is as smooth as a putting green. "Cox Stadium has gotta be the worst field in the world for any sport," he declared.

Chico's record now stands at 7-1.

The Gators will try to snap their losing streak Saturday against UC Davis at Davis.

today that have been hurting us all season," Coach Vic Rowen said. "Fortunately, Southern Oregon failed to capitalize on them."

"They (Southern Oregon) put on a strong rush during the first half, and this caused us problems," said Gator quarterback Tim Harr. "We really didn't have time to set up offensively."

Harr, who completed only four of 10 passes for 35 yards, was replaced by freshman Bill August midway into the third quarter.

The sturdy field-general directed three scoring drives including

a 28 yard touchdown pass to durable wide receiver Ted Fitzpatrick.

Opponents Stymied

The Red Raiders, frustrated and stymied by SF State's well-coordinated defense, never came close to the visitors' end zone.

SF State cornerback Fred Gualco, who Rowen calls "one of the most underrated players in the Far Western Conference," played another outstanding game.

The 21-year-old senior intercepted two Southern Oregon passes, increasing his season's total to eight.

## Recruiting hurts matmen

By G.N. Bremner

The problem of recruiting athletes at SF State has hit all sports—wrestling is no exception.

The Gators have won three consecutive Far Western Conference titles, but coach Al Abraham is not optimistic this year.

Gone from last year's team are Bob Buehler, Tom Powell, Don Lucas, Art Chavez, and FWC Most Valuable Wrestler Ashley Sherman.

"We're coming off our finest year, but I don't know how good the newcomers are," Abraham said.

Gators Ranked

Last year the Gators were ranked 6th in the small college polls and 13th on the university level.

"You can't lose wrestlers like we had last year and not expect to be weaker," Abraham continued. "To win matches six out

of your ten wrestlers have to outpoint their opponents. We lost five consistent winners."

The grapplers' schedule is a dandy. The Gators meet California, Stanford, Washington, San Jose State, Fresno State, and national champion Cal Poly (San Luis Obispo) in non-conference matches this year.

Coming back from last year's team are Mike Taylor, Gus Glenn, Joe Asturias, Don Ellison, and Doug Parson.

"The only thing to do is work hard and see what we come up with in the matches," Abraham said.

The Gators are weak in the lighter weight divisions, but strong in the middle to heavy brackets.

The first home match is scheduled for Dec. 18 against San Jose State.

## Gator frolic in Raider land

By Glenn Schwarz  
Sports Editor

ASHLAND (Ore.)—Things just didn't seem normal to the SF State football team after its scenic-cruiser bus passed the coming events board in the Ashland town square.

The message on the board read: "Nov. 1, SOC vs. San Francisco (sic) State, 1:30, Fuller Field."

Head Coach Vic Rowen had brought his 40-man squad and one-game win streak 385 miles to the quiet, Midwestern-flavored community nestled in the foothills of the Siskiyou mountains.

The following day the Gators would hesitantly defeat Southern Oregon College, a fast-growing teacher education, liberal arts school of 4,000 students. The score of the non-conference meeting was 16-0, but don't let that fool you.

It was a classical yawner.

Gators Relax

Before the game the Gators really appeared relaxed, seemingly enjoying the hiatus away from the fast living City. Of course, they had confidence in playing a comparatively weak foe that puts on the gear only for fun.

The Gators performed as if they felt sorry for the fun-loving Red Raiders. They tried their darndest to give the game away (six fumbles), none recovered by

Southern Oregon). Or at worst play to a friendly, goodwill tie; which it was at the half, 0-0.

The Red Raiders would have none of that. They knew they could lose it, as witness their quarterbacks throwing six interceptions.

The Gators' offense was complacent, and scrambling quarterback Tim Harr, who directed the Gators only previous victory the week before, had no running room.

August Plays

After Harr's visible disgust affected his play, Rowen inserted freshman QB Bill August. This was after the continually improving Gator defense, which did make the trip to play, had given the offense the ball on the SOC 15.

Five plays later halfback Gary Vye slanted into the end zone, and the Raiders' hopes for a tie were almost as distant as the next town.

Defensive back Fred "Bird Legs" Gualco once again gave a non-erring performance that included his seventh and eighth interceptions of the year. Linebacker Paul Lyons picked off two Red Raider passes and deep backs Dave Bassham and Bill Hawke added one each.

Defensive end Lionel Oliviera made some jarring tackles and recovered a fumble that set up Dale Eidson's 33-yard field goal.

The sorry Red Raiders' net rushing yardage was -10, and they picked apart the Gators for 35 yards passing—a yardage total equal to two and one half first downs.

Gators Eager

No post-game quotes from players or coaches were printable. The only indication was that the Gators were eager to get back to football this Saturday against Nevada-Reno at Cox Stadium.

The 1 p.m. non-conference matchup will be the first with the independent Wolfpack since they left the Far Western Conference.

Nevada brings in a 3-4 record and comes off a 30-12 win over UC Davis. The Gators eased by Davis, 21-16.

The Wolfpack is known for its inconsistency, but they have a steady runner in tackle-busting fullback Rich Patterson. Patterson bulled through the grudging Davis defense for 185 yards in 34 carries.

Their quarterback is John Barnes, but Pack coach Jerry Scattini feels safer when Barnes is place kicking rather than throwing the ball.

## Gator - SOC statistics

|                                                       |        |      |   |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|---|------|
| SF State                                              | 0      | 0    | 9 | 7-16 |
| Southern Oregon                                       | 0      | 0    | 0 | 0-0  |
| SF—Vye 1 yard run (kick blocked)                      |        |      |   |      |
| SF—Eidson 33 yard field goal                          |        |      |   |      |
| SF—Fitzpatrick 28 yard pass from August (Eidson kick) |        |      |   |      |
|                                                       | SF     | SO   |   |      |
| Total first downs                                     | 9      | 10   |   |      |
| Net yards rushing                                     | 62     | -10  |   |      |
| Net yards passing                                     | 74     | 35   |   |      |
| Total net yards                                       | 136    | 25   |   |      |
| Passes att-comp                                       | 19-6   | 25-6 |   |      |
| Passes had intercepted                                | 1      | 6    |   |      |
| Yards penalized                                       | 10-111 | 6-56 |   |      |
| Fumbles-lost                                          | 6-0    | 2-1  |   |      |

## Learn ancient self-defense

Here's an opportunity to befriend your enemy while sending him spinning, smack on his head.

The Hapkido club at SF State is seeking members.

Hapkido, an ancient Korean martial art, is an intriguing blend of karate, judo, yoga and jujitsu.

Jim Lee, a 21-year-old senior in chemistry, describes hapkido as "a way of life."

"Karate punching techniques, some moves in jujitsu, judo throwing techniques and yoga breathing exercises are all used in hapkido," Lee said.

Hapkido uses a circular, flowing motion instead of straight-forward punches.

Lee, a thin, quiet guy with dark-rimmed glasses and the beginnings of a goatee, said that because of hapkido he is not fearful of anybody jumping him.

The club meets on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, from 12:30 to 2 in GYM 212. Mr. Choi, from Korea, teaches the club.

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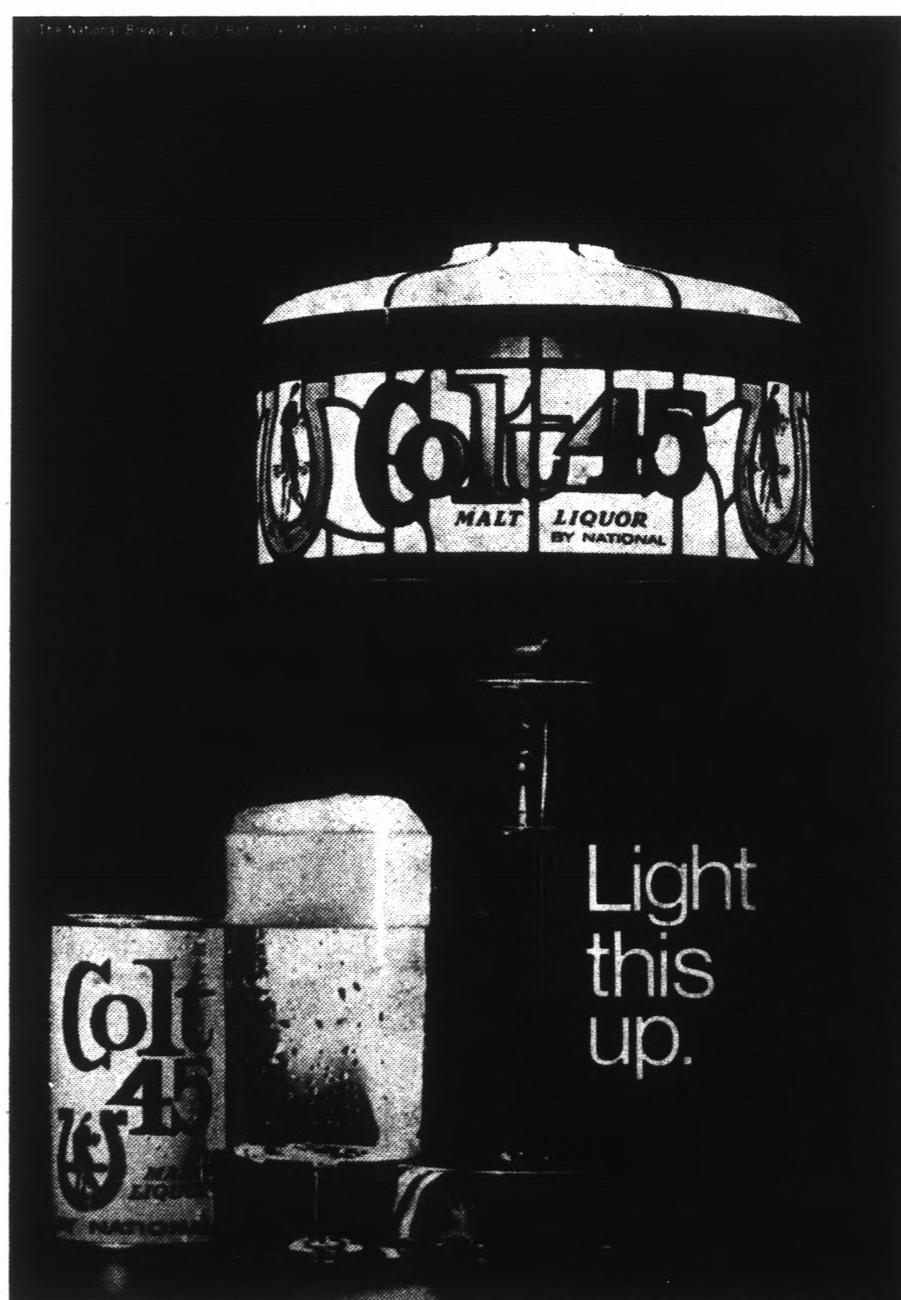
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## Work-study jobs all gone

(Continued from Front Page)

But now the program has spent "a sum in the mid-six digits," and funds are exhausted, he said.

Boyd says that his office has about \$500,000 to spend each semester.

"More SF State students are into a self-help thing than people realize," the 29-year-old assistant director said.

### Pie Sliced

EOP students, admitted under the Economic Opportunity Program, also take a healthy slice of the pie.

"Since most EOP students are very poor, they have the most need. We are most likely to extend aid to those with the greatest need," Boyd said.

Boyd has been at SF State since September, 1968. His immediate superior is Helen Bedesem, whose removal was demanded during the student strike last year.

Mrs. Bedesem is still the direc-

tor of the Financial Aid Office.

Some students have complained about lack of cooperation and confusion of the aid office. A number of students had filed applications and had believed they would be on the EOA program.

"Most of the problems lie with all the difficulties we had at the beginning of the semester," Boyd said.

EOP students, who had applied in May, were not certain of acceptance to SF State until registration time. "These people applied first and have proved to be most needy," Boyd said.

### Problems Arose

"We also had some problems with coordination among people," Boyd said.

The young, energetic administrator said administrative changes carried over from the strike, plus some key people leaving, caused a great confusion.

The Financial Aid Office also loans money under a Federal Insurance Loan. This is a direct loan, usually financed by a bank, and normally goes to better off students.

Boyd came to the Bay Area from Danville, Ill. He has a BS degree in sociology from the University of San Francisco and is currently completing his Master of Business Administration there.

He, like many others in student aid programs, is concerned over the cutbacks by the federal government and the state.

"Students are getting the 'you should be happy with what you have' attitude from the government," Boyd said.

"The nation is not concerned over students because of the rising unrest.

"Needs have increased, yet the interest of the nation toward education has decreased," Boyd said.

## AFT's suit to oust Hayakawa

SF State's American Federation of Teachers went to court this week in a lawsuit against the appointment of S.I. Hayakawa to the college presidency.

AFT President Erwin Kelly, assistant professor of economics, said the basic purpose of the lawsuit, filed in San Francisco superior court, is to test the power of the trustees.

Late last year, when Robert Smith, then president of the college was fired, the faculty elected a five-man committee to estab-

lish ground rules for the appointment of a new president.

According to Kelly, the committee members were not to seek the presidency or to take that position if it was offered to one of them. One of its members was Hayakawa, professor of English and semantics.

### Committee Organized

"The trustees didn't like the committee," said Kelly, "so they organized another committee called the 'rainbow committee,'

which was to be made up of faculty members, administrators and trustees."

But the 'rainbow committee' never met; instead the trustees appointed Hayakawa to the position of acting president, Kelly said.

It was at this time (Dec., 1968) that the AFT decided to sue on two charges which Kelly classified as "unprofessional conduct": Hayakawa's appointment to the presidency, which the AFT believes is illegal, and Hayakawa's tearing of the wires from a sound truck on Dec. 2, 1968.

An AFT victory could force the trustees to dismiss Hayakawa.

There will be further court hearings on "Local 1352 vs. Trustees" next week.

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